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## Previous Question

IN

# POLITICS.

Honesty is the Best Policy.



#### LONDON:

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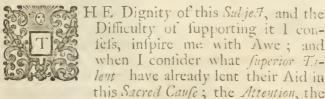


THE

## Previous Question

IN

# POLITICS.



Influence, the uniform Conviction they have produced amongst all Ranks of Men, who are not in the Bondage of Corruption, I have no Excuse lest for this

Attempt, but the Gratification of what I esteem to be a noble Passion, the fond Desire of being number'd with the Great and Good; this, therefore, joined to the best Intention that ever fill'd my Heart, is the Principle upon which I take up my Pen, and will be my Simsuary when I shall lay it down.

I am not infensible, that so coarse a Motto cannot bespeak the Attention either of a Modern Genius in Politics, or one of a Courtly Education; the former is too refined in Sentiment, the latter in Breeding, to pay the least Regard to any Obtervations, that can possibly fall within the Limits of a Principle, fo long under Difgrace: But the Plainefs of it will at once excuse; at least account for my Neglect of all Fathions; especially those which are introduced to countenance a profligate Difregard to the Principles of Liberty; and finally to refolve all Public Virtue, or Love of Country, into Self-Interest, Ambition, Revenge, or the mere Affectation of Popularity. The homely Apborism which I have prefixed, whilst interpreted with Regard to private Life, is admitted to be unexceptionable, to be the Foundation of all mutual Confidence and Commerce among Men: But by a strange Revolution of human Affairs; by the Refinement of our Manners; by a yet nicer Refinement in the Arts of Government, and the fuperior Skill that is requir'd to conduct fo complicated a Machine, this Motto it feems is reversed; and Honesty is of so little Use in the great Arcans of State, that the farther a Man is removed from its Influence, the nearer he approaches to Political Wisdom; and is proportionably Wife and Good in his Publick Capacity,

as he renounces what conflitutes this Character in his private: So that a Confummate Statesman may say with his Sovereign Archetype, from henceforth Evil be thou my Good.

THE Horror with which this Doctrine struck me, bath drawn me forth, as the Order of Men called Quakers express themselves, in the everlasting Power of common Honesty and common Sense to encounter it: In this Undertaking I shall certainly use all the Freedom, and all the Strength that can safely be exercised by one, whose Purpose it is to tear from the Root this Dostrine; which not only renders useless the Distinctions between Virtue and Vice, but inverts the whole Order of Nature; and would prove the Blessings of Heaven to be the greatest Curses upon Earth.

AS the Points which will naturally arise in treating this Question, are fundamental, and previous to all others of a a political Kind, it would be unpardonable to treat them lightly, or without Method; I will therefore examine them under the Three following Divisions; into which they may be very naturally thrown.

I. BY what Arts this Distinction, between Private and Publick Virtue, first arose, and gained Footing in the World; upon what Foundation our Great Ancestors withstood the ruinous Evils that necessarily flow from this mischievous Source; by what Means these Evils may break in upon our Posterity, and sink the Constitution.

II. HOW flavish the Principles are, which are founded upon this Distinction; and how eppressive the Inferences that immediately follow from them; and whether They who are actuated by the former, must not unavoidably be drawn into the latter.

III. THAT if in Confequence of this, our Pefferity should be so unhappy as to be oppress'd with a Dependent Corrupt Parliament, Corruption will be distused amongst the Mass of the People; and consequently, if this Dependency should not be removed, Their Liberties must be lost.

THE First Question carries us to the Origin of Government; upon which a few short Remarks are necessary.

THERE is no Proposition in Euclide more capable of Demonstration than the following; That They to whom Mankind originally delegated the Power, that was necessary to preserve Them, have generally aim'd at rendering it arbitrary, and therefore sufficient to destroy Them: The Conclusion from this, is as short as it is plain; that the Means which were esteem'd most effectual to compass this End, were studiously improved; and the fairest Occasions of exerting them carefully fought: The Sphere therefore, in which Princes were to move, being above the ordinary Level, the Principles upon which They were to aet, with a little Cunning and much Iniquity were easily render'd inconceivable; and consequently, as these Principles were not the Subject of of vulgar Enquiry, they foon became the Object of common Belief.

THE Access of Princes to the Fruits of the Peoples Labour, being easy in Proportion to these superior Means of Imposition, all the Arts of Treachery and Fraud had ample Scope. They proceeded accordingly; and as Religion is inseperable from Community, they founded it upon the grossest Superstition; and sought profligate Teachers to direct it, to the Subversion of those very Principles upon which Community was sounded.

THE People therefore were taught to believe, That the Diffinctions between Virtue and Vice, did not arise from the Nature of Things, but merely from the Custom of Countries; That Laws were the only Measure of Right and Wreng; and that They, who were intrusted with the Power of making them, were therefore the Oracles of Truth, the Fountain of Justice, and could do no Wrong. The Artherity of the Church, being thus prostituted to advance Delusions of the State, they naturally became received Truths, and confequently a folid Foundation of Error.

FROM Doctrines fo derived and inculcated, implicit Obedience naturally followed; Power, as such, and not the Up of it, because the Object of Reverence, and Receions of State, equally unjust, and unknown to the People, were those upon which Non-Reighance was grounded: and thus, whilst the English Sentiments of Liberty, ought to have been the Measure of all Government, Advantage hath generally been taken of the Peoples Credulty, and the harst Kinds of Persidy and Immorality have been

been taught as the only Principles upon which it could be administred: The destructive Consequences of which are, that all the Countries in the World, some sew excepted, have been reduced to lineal Slavery; and Mens formal Departure from many of those Rights, which could not be enjoyed with Security in a State of Nature, in Exchange for such as ought to be enjoyed in Society, hath only effectually deprived them of the Whole, by insuperable Bondage.

THAT Englishmen have not yet felt the heaviest Effects of these persidious Arts will be admitted, though not so readily; that they approach them, and that the Virtue and Unanimity of the People, can alone rescue their Country from the Desolation that is inseperable from the Practice of them, will be most readily admitted, perhaps, proved; which will be no exceeding difficult Task, when it is considered, that those Principles, upon which we have escaped it, are now esteem'd both unsassionable and impracticable.

Ancestors, it will substantially pave the Way to that which immediataly concern us. The People of this Island, were Originally too wise and brave to exchange a State of Natural Liberty, for that of Social Slavery; and have demonstrated through all their various Struggles, not only by Arguments but irresistable Force, that they understood the Principles upon which their Liberties were established; and held the Terms of their Original Contrast to be reciprocal; that Submission to any Authority upon Earth, would be Political Idolatry, if it was not made an Offering to Protection; and

therefore that the one ought not to be paid, when the other was with-held.

A S the Plan of our Constitution was form'd, upon the first Principles of Liberty and lirtue, the Foundation of it must needs have been deeply laid; the Shocks therefore which the Pile received in tempefluous Times, ferved only to fettle and fix it to the Base: The Truth and Simplicity of this Noble Structure, were equall'd by nothing but the Manners of the People, who labour'd to crect and watch'd to defend it. Whilit they preserved the Connection between the Principles of Virtue and Virtue itself; whilst the one taught them to know what the other amply rewarded them for doing, they justly concluded, that their Liberties would last as long as the Constitution; and the Constitution till the End of the World. But, if we should live to see a more fashionable Age, in which this rough Simplicity of our Virtuous Ancestors, thould be attributed to the Barbarity of their Customs; and esteem'd rather a Blemish upon our Descent, than a Pattern for our Condust: If by fuperior Delicacy those robust Principles of Government, that have fo long upheld the vital Parts of our Constitution, should be thought absolutely impracticable; if the Office of One, nay, the Leading Part of the Society, should ever be profituted in the Device and Defence of WAYS and Mfans, that naturally tend to fecure the Ruin of the other; if the Forms of the Constitution only, should be observed, whilst the Effertials of it are either wickedly eluded, floringully neglected, or secretly destroyed; if under this faint Appearance, calculated merely to attract vulgar Attention, fufficient Strength should be gain'd

gain'd to wrell from the People, what Corruption alone cannot accomplish, nor Power subdue without this infamous Aid, then will the Measures of the Government be turn'd against the Strength of the Constitution; which can only fall by the foulest Abuse of those Principles, that so greatly contributed to its Rise; then will Oppression be converted into Law, and Law into the Proples Ruin; then will the English sink into the common Mass of Slaves; then will the Distinction, so long maintained by them only, between Free and Bondsmen, be at an End, and lost in uniform universal Slavery.

BY a few I know these may be called unnatural Surmises; by tewer yet, false; by one Man infamous; by the Bulk of the People, for whose Sake alone they are convey'd to them, Honest, Just Sentiments: To shew that they are neither unnatural, nor false, nor infamous, I need only under the Second Head, shortly state those that undeniably are so, and yet are esteemed both Wise and Honest; at least taught as Useful Prasticable Sentiments. By laying down therefore under the Second Head these Principles of Policy, and descending freely into the Inferences that naturally follow from them, I shall certainly confirm the Consequences, already hypothetically deduced from the Second Head; and prove that they are dangerous, and ought to be guarded against although remote.

2dly. HOW flavish the Principles are, which are founded upon this Distinction, and how oppressive the Inferences that immediately scllow from them; and whether They who are actuated

by the former, must not unavoidably be drawn into the latter.

IF the following Articles of Modern Political Faith, are not actually imposed by Authority, yet that they are taught and detended from the highest down to the lowest Dealer in Corruption, is notorious.

Ist Article. THAT the Principles upon which the Conduct and Welfare of a State depend, are effentially different from the Principles which ought to actuate Men in private Life.

2d. THAT the Bu'k of the People, are no Judges of Public Affairs, or the Laterest of their Country; and consequently, that the Sonie of a Nation, in Opposition to that of a Munister, is no Proof that his Measures are either weak or dangerous; or that He himself, is ignorant or corrupt.

3d. THAT the Freedom and Prosperity of the People, are effectually secured by the Dependency of their Representatives upon the Crown.

THE Scope of these Principles hath indeed been often shewn, but the particular Points arising from them, have rather been contended for, and opposed in the General, than drawn out at full Length: I will therefore treat this Scheme of Folly and Corruption Systematically; and lay before the Publick, the Political Corollaries that directly follow from it.

Ist. FROM the First Article it follows, That Falsbood, Treachery, and Fraud, dextrously ma-B 2 naged, naged, answer the same Ends in the State, that Truth, Sincerity, and Honesty, do in the World; and consequently, that these primary Qualities of the Ministerial Office, thus prudently exerted, as unavoidably tend to aggrandize the State, by increasing the Health, and raising the Credit of ir, as the latter will to establish the Reputation and advance the Fortune of Men in private Life.

- 2d. AS the Conflitution of the Government, will thus be fecured or endanger'd, by the Prevalence or Depression of these private Vices, but publick Virtues, so the Comp is in which they can be exerted is of equal Moment; and therefore the more extensive the Power is, that is delegated to Him who is in the Administration, the more effectually will the Constitution be preserved.
- 3d. THE Continuance of Power naturally tending to the Increase of it, the longer the Prime Engineer of any Government, has been employ'd to work this Machine, the stronger is the Reason for continuing him in Power; because the greater will be his Influence upon the Condust of such, whose private Judgment might suggest, what they ought not to regard in their publick Capacity.
- 4th. AND as He cannot stand alone, so the nearer they resemble him, who act, or to speak more metaphysically, are asted upon, in Concert with him, the more able is he to support himself, and by Consequence the State.
- 5th. THESE very fingular Arts of political Wifdom being more eafily known, than fafely practifed, fo the Welfare of a State that is founded upon them,

them, must absolutely depend upon the Number of the Persons employ'd in its Service; and confequently a Majority of Men simily persuaded of these Iruths and steady in Pursuit of them, are absolutely necessary to its Security.

6th. THE Morals therefore, which would render a private Man the world Creature who receives Protection from Society, nay the Evil Genus of it, would qualify him for the best Statesman; and consequently, that the same Measure by which the Crimes of the People are tried and suitable Punshments inflicted, the Virtues of a Minister are to be known and rewarded.

FROM the Second Article the following Co-rollaries are immediately deducible.

If. THE more opposite to private Judgment publick Assairs are conducted, the more justly; and consequently, the more apparent Reason there is to dread the Danger, or prevent the Loss of the Peoples Liberties or Properties, the less real Reason is there for their Fear or Care; and of Course the greater is the Security of both.

2d. AS the Complaints of a People are always proportioned to their Ignerance of the Publick Interest, so will the Neglect of them be to the Knowledge of it; the less Regard therefore, that is paid to the Sense of the Nation, the more the true Interest and immediate Welfare of it are duly considered, and consequently the louder the People complain, the less Right have They to be heard or redress'd.

3d. AS by the last Corollary from the First Article it follows, that what constitutes Private Vice, is the Essence of Publick Virtue, so from the last of these it follows, that private Folly must needs be the Essence of publick Wisdom.

FROM the Third Article proceed the following Corollaries.

- Ift. THAT Corruption is that fuperior Spring upon which all inferior Movements in the State depend; and therefore what firengthens the one, must needs be proportionably conducive to the Regularity of the other.
- 2d. THAT the Independency of the Representative Body upon the Collective, and the Dependency of it upon the Crown, being equally necessary to preserve the Constitution and the Liberties of the People, the former therefore is under an Obligation to disregard both the Sense and Instructions of their Constituents.
- 3d. AS private Judgment is by these Means render'd useless, the less the Representative Body is influenced by it, the more they contribute to the Publick Good.
- 4th THE greater the Advantage is, to each Member arising from his Dependency, the stronger will be his Inducement to preferve that Government from whence he derives it; and the more they are under the Influence of the Crown, the less Difficulty will the Crown have to protect its Subjects.

5th. LASTLY, The more of the Peoples Wellth by these Means, runs into the Treasury, the more forcibly will it show upon them, and return into their Hands, when the Gates of it are season-ably opened.

THESE Divisions might have been carried much further, without Repetition; but they would dwindle, and become almost imperceptible to those who are so happy, as to be wholly unacquainted with the Doctrine from whence they are derived.

IT must be admitted that these Principles of Policy, and the Corollaries deducible from them, are not peculiar to the present Times; some of them have been adopted by former Great Men, under the Weight of whose Administration the Nation hath groaned; but an adequate Knowledge, a minute and distinct Application of all the Parts of them, are Excellencies which but one Politician in the World hath yet arrived at; for his enterprising Genius it was reserved, to practice, what had only been the durk impersect Theory of his Great Predecessors.

BUT to prevent as well as obviate, any Objections that may be made to my Candour in the State of this most extraordinary System of Government; I will trace it further yet, and by an Induction of approved Particulars, show the Connection and Uniformity of the Whole; with what Spirit it has been enter'd into and display'd; how clearly its Inferences flow from and mutually support each other; and how strictly they unite to accomplish the Grandest Design!

AS the feveral Positions to which I shall have Recourse upon this Occasion, are not less recent than notorious, the bare Ennumeration of them will fully prove, that I am not contending against Thantoms of my own; but against a real Scheme of Government, brought to Maturity by long Experience, and a steady Course of Actions: These Positions may be ranged in the following Order;

That formidable standing Armies, in Times of Pcace, quarter'd in the Borrels of a Country of Liberty, and cut off from the Benefit of their Laws, are absolutely necessary to preserve the Constitution, the Laws, and the Ireedom of the People. That a Removal of those Officers out of the Army, whose experienced Worth had gained them the Affections of the People; merely on Account of their civil Diffention from a favourite Court Point, was made with no other View, than to fecure the falutary Ends to which the Army is subservient. That fruitless Naval Expeditions, destructive of the Health and Strength of the Nation; in which the Lives of some Great, and many Thousands of Brave Men, fell a Sacrifice to the Inclemencies and tormenting Heat of a deadly Climate; was a deep Meature, and wifely undertook to gain every Advantage propos'd. That tame Submillions to repeated Injults and Plunders, render'd yet more insupportable, by a ridiculous Method of obtaining Satisfastion for them, were calculated folely to reclaim the Offenders; invite them to future Commerce, and have actually raised rather than sunk our National Credit. That a Train of injuditious unprofitable Treaties, patched up through Dread of the Publick on one Side, and confummate Ignorance of their

their real Interest on the other, are necessary to preserve the Balance of Power in Europe; and confequently, that the Quarrels of every other Prince, ought to be more immediately the Object of our Concern than of his. That an Extension of Excise Laws, and a vast Increase of Officers, with the infinite Embargoes, which they unavoidably lay upon Trade, would immediately tend to the Benefit of the fair Traders, and lessen the Burthen of Taxes already imposed upon them. That every Attempt to baffle Corruption, and to remove the pernicious Influence it has on the Minds of the People, weakens the Hands of the Crown, diftresses the Government, and immediately tends to the Introduction of the Pretender. That Places, Gifts, and Pensions, from one Part of the Legis-lature to the others, are so far from disqualifying those who receive them for the Service of their Country, that by the Mediation of these Influences, our Constitution is preserved in its full Vigour. That the corrupt Dependency of all the Parts of the Legislature upon each other, constitutes the uncorrupt Independency of the Whole. That the frequent Return of that Power with which the Representative Body is invested, into the Hands of the Collective, so necessary to preserve the Spirit of Liberty, tends only to make the People tumultuous, to endanger the Peace of the State, and to ruin the Cause of Liberty under Pretence of abetting it. That the Support of Publick Independent Compamies, which exclude their Fellow Subjects from the Free Exercise of Trade, greatly enlarges the Bounds of Trade. That Enquiries into the Blackof the Nation may be drained, and the destroying Projects of any Prime Minister supported, greatly injures Publick Credit, and are therefore unfit to be countenanced. That Love of Country is a false Passion, and always finds or leaves Men in a diftemper'd Habit of Mind, and therefore disqualifies them for any Office in the State.

THE Affinity between many of these Particulars, and the Inferences which they are brought to confirm, may possibly be made an Objection to them; but those who make it, will be convinced of their Error when they reslect, that the nearer the Resemblance is between these Positions, which have received the Sanstion of Authority, and those which may be objected against, as the Essects of Phantom and Fallbood, the juster is the Application and closer is the Purpose of them, to our present Question.

BUT as the First and Second Articles of the System of Political Faith, from whence the several Corollaries are deduced, can be taught with no other View than to enforce and establish the Third, and consequently, are to be considered merely as Means to a certain End; the Discovery therefore of this End, the Purpose at which it drives, the Consequences that would attend the Accomplishments of it, and the Reasons upon which these Consequences are to be endured or avoided by a Free People, are Points of such Moment, that they demand our utmost Attention; and will naturally gain it, if the Third Article be adequately examined.

THE total Abolition of that Dependency which is here inculcated, must be our perpetual Theme; and although I shall admit, that it is far from being an inexhaustable Fund of Argument, yet every Man feels it to be one of Complaint: To decline therefore any further Search into the Nature

and Cure of so deadly a Hound, merely because it has been already probed by wife and experienced Hands, would give Strength to the Bril; which, as it works in the Heart of the Conflitution, and might secretly destroy it, ought to be laid upon: And as every Attempt to prevent this, must be calculated to render the Disease mortal, it becomes our Concern to encounter such cruel Designs, with a continued, sleady, vigorous, and loud Otposition.

THE-E therefore are the Motives, and I hope will prove the Excuses, for what I shall further observe upon the Third Article, and the short Digression I am obliged to make as an Introduction to it.

IT is noterious, and therefore I mention it, that the divine Right and unlimited Prerogative of Kings, once found Advocates in this Country; and so astonishing was the Infatuation of Mankind, that Contests concerning this fubduing Nonsence, gained and held their Attention for half a Century.

AUTHORITY, had usurp'd the Province of Reason; and sacrilegious Bigots drunk with Enthusiassim, bent upon the Subversion of common Sense, imposed such Dostrines upon the People, as the last Efforts of Religious Phrenzy, and State Iniquity united, had never before equall'd: And thus Opinions, which struck at the Root of Liberty, were in Fact believed, though not prassifed, amongst the wifest and freest People upon Earth; and if the Success attending these devout Impicties, had answer'd the Intention of those who imposed them, our Liberties had been lost in the same Gust, that hath already swallow'd the Liberties of the whole

World: The Bulk of the People, would then in good Earnest, have been divided, whether their Right to Life and the Blessings that attended a virtuous Course of it, was derived from God who made them, or Kings whom they had made.

BUT common Sense revived, and hath happily outlived this Species of Error; which has long been exploded: We are now to encounter the Dostrine that has been substituted in the Room of it; which is equally absurd in its Nature; but infinitely more dangerous in its Consequence.

THIS new Expedient, of Governing a Free People by Corruption and Dependency, is at Length brought into fo great Repute, that a late Writer in Defence of it, without the least Remorfe frankly owns, That it is no less than a Contradiction to suppose, that the Consideration of Publick Good (including their own private Share in that Good) should be a Medium to induce a House of Commous to cooperate with the Crown.

THE infamous Paper, \* in which this Position is as clearly laid down, as it is obscurely and immorally vindicated, I should have found some Difficulty to mention, if it was not a most undoubted Truth, that They who have been First in the State, have not blush'd to employ Creatures who are of the last Rank in the World: The lowest Writer therefore under this Circumstance is not the least significant, since it is his Province generally to palliate, the most execrable Part of his Master's Conduct.

<sup>\*</sup> Daily Courant.

AND as the Issue to which this Writer fairly brings the Question, is not only free from Disquise, but is that alone upon which the corrupt Dependency of Parliament, can with the least Confiltency be defended, I will take up the Argument here.

THE immediate and unconstrain'd Inference from this Position is, that virtuous Motives cannot influence the Conduct of the Peoples Representatives in Parliament; since they can only arise from that Consideration, which, by the Terms of the Proposition, is supposed to be a Contradiction. If therefore the Instruence of virtuous Motives be removed, Corruption must be the Medium, which can induce a House of Comons to cooperate with the Crown; and consequently, the Interest of the Crown, and not of the Publick, will be the Tendency of their Conduct.

IF the Tendency of their Conduct, be the Interest of the Crown, it must be in Opposition to that of the People, and therefore as the one is advanced, the other in Proportion must be depress'd: Since they must either be corrupted to do their Duty, or betray their Trust; but as the former of these is unnatural, it is reasonable to conclude, that the latter is true.

TO deny these Consequences, or elude them, by saying they can't be dangerous, because the Crown can have no distinct Interest from that of the People; and because their Representatives, can have no Equivalent for betraying this sacred Trust, will appear to be equally ridiculous from what follows.

IF by diffinct, indeed is meant, that real Interest, that substantial Happiness and Glory, which will be inseperable from every Prince, whose Government is founded in l'irtue, and administer'd without Corruption; who knows the Use and Extent of his Kingly Office, and futtains the Dignity of it, whilft he supports that of his People; who only esteems himself to be what he really is, the Guardian, the Truftee of their Liberties, it will be at once admitted, that fuch a Prince can have no Motive either to diffress or enslave his Subjects; and confequently, can have no Interest that is distinst from theirs: But, if it should be our mournful Fate hereafter, to fee a Prince upon the Throne deftitute of these illustrious Qualities, and yet claim infinitely greater Submittion than is even due to them; whose little Soul, tyrannical Ambition, and ferdid Avarice, should entice Him to reverse, or difable Him to pursue this Conduct; should determine his Choice and confirm his Opinion of a Minifter, wholly difengaged from Principle, devoted to Corruption, and acquainted only with those Expedients, upon which alone a weak or an arbitrary Government can be supported: If these Circumstances should ever coexist, and it involves no Contradiction to suppose, that the People may in Times to come, be reduced to hold their Liberties by so precarious a Tenure, it must then be admitted, that the Interest of the Crown and the Interest of the People, would not only be distinct, but subsist upon distinct Principles; it would then be false as well as infamous to say, that the Crown had no distinct Interest from that of the People.

THERE would not have been the least Occasion for these Suppositions, if the Question was,

was, what the real Interest of a wife and virtueus Prince, and confequently of his present Majesty actually is; or what be may esteem to be such, in Opposition to what an ignerant and a viticus Prince will certainly esteem to be his real Interest; But the Grand Question is, and my Purpose directs me to that, what Foundation we have to believe, that every Prince will certainly think he is purlying his own Interest, when he is promoting that of his Subjects; and how far his Professions may be relied upon, in an Instance, in which if he gains Credit, they may be ruin'd, and if he does not, they must be saved. These Considerations, which are natural, leave no Room for implicit Belief: I hope it would require more Fraud and more Power, than any Man in this Age can boast, to impose so impious an Absurdity upon a Free People, as it would be to fay, that the Principles of their Liberty, are the Subject of Reason, and vet the Means of fecuring it to their Potterity the Objest of Faith: Evidence therefore only, will guide rational Men, in a Point of fo prodigious Concern. The shortest and securest Way to be furnished with this, would be to examine the State of the political World at prefent; if that be infufficient, to confult the Histories of what hath past in it since Government hath been instituted. If Enquiries of this Kind, were to determine how far unlimited Confidence in any Prince, would be subservient to a Peoples Happiness or Misery; it from hence, Rules thould be formed and apply'd without Reserve, to the prefent Question, it would be as easy to establish an unerring Measure, as it will be impossible for any People to preserve their Liberties, without a strict Observance of it: But, which is extremely hard, for this very Reaf n, it will be as difficult to draw the proper Conclusion with Decency, as to

bear

bear it with Temper. Let it therefore for the Sake of Princes, only be underflood; but yet so underflood, as to make a most Substantial Part of this Argument.

THESE Remarks will yet receive further Illustration, and be render'd more conducive to the End for which they were made, by considering the Subject in the opposite Light; and shewing that a Dependent Corrupt Parliament, is not less compatible with the Interest of a virtuous Prince, than it is dangerous to the People, under the Direction of a vicious Prince. Upon the same Principle that so despicable a Paper as the Courant hath been taken Notice of, I shall take the Liberty to make a few Remarks upon a Maxim which is reiterated every Weck, in a Paper equally despicable, and equally dedicated to the Advancement of Corruption, viz. \*

TH AT the Laws of the Land, are the standing Measure of the King's Government, and of the Peoples Obedience.

THIS is admitted to be a Happiness peculiar to the present Times; I will therefore draw the Inferences which follow from it.

THE First Inference is, that the Affections of a People thus equally Govern'd are naturally placed upon their Sovereign; who will always find his lasting Security, in the Hearts of those to whom he gives impartial Protection; and consequently the Crown wants no Degree of real Instuence, in

<sup>\*</sup> London Journal.

either House of Parliament, distinct from that which arises from the Constitution, and its steady Regard to this Principle: To suppose that a Prince may constantly regard this, and yet sail to meet with that Daty and Assessing which are necessary both to his Ease and Security, involves this Absurdity, that although equal Protession, is the chief Blessing that can attend a Community, and the Continuance of it the Highest Virtue of its Sovereign, yet neither of these are suitable Motives either of Duty or Affection in Return for them.

AS this Absurdity is too gross to receive an Answer, I will follow the Conclusion against which it is advanced: Either therefore, those Dependencies created in both Houses of Parliament, are intirely useless; or else the Inference in Point of Argument though not of Fact, would be, that the Laws of the Land are not the Standing Measure of the King's Government and the Peoples Obedience; since if they were, the Crown cannot for the Reasons already given, want the Influence ariting from such Dependencies; if the former be true, it is ridiculous to create them; if the latter it is dangerous.

TO admit that these Dependencies may be cither useless or dangsreus, and yet to contend for the Expediency of them, would be a Contention for the Establishment of expensive Polly, or opposed we Mossfures; if the one, it is Banter, and therefore an Infult upon a Free People; if the other, it is a steady Design to enslave them, and consequently these Dependencies ought not to be created.

TO admit that they are neither of less nor dangerous, not only supposes Corruption to be the chief Expedient of Government, but involves this Contradiction, that although the Peoples Representatives are admitted to be incapable of any Influence, which is not corrupt, yet that they will be too virtuous to betray or furrender those Libertie, which from Virtue, they have no Motive to defend, and consequently these Dependencies ought not to be created.

TO fay therefore, that Men under so corrupt an Influence, can have no Equivalent for the Loss of their Liberty, whilst it is admitted that they can't be actuated by the Principles of it, nor the Good of their Country, including their own Share in that Good, is a flagrant Absurdity, if not a direct Contradiction; for it supposes they set a Value upon that, which by the Terms of the former Proposition, can't induce them to cooperate with the Crown for the Good of the Publick; and consequently private Good of the Peoples Representatives, may not only be an Equivalent for the Loss of their own Liberties, but for betraying those of their Country.

TO fay further, that the Crown hath long had a very great Influence in Parliament, and that to remove it, is to alter the Conflitution and remove Foundations, is equally false and absurd; because, every Child knows, at what Point of Time, and from what Couses this additional Weight was thrown into the Scale of the Crown; and that the Calamities of our Country, created most of those Dependencies, which are now impudently and ignorantly said, to be not only the Support of the Government but a Part of the Constitution; and because, if any Power may have been lately ledged with the Crown, which is found by Experience to be inconfishent

fistent with the Interest of the People, the Inference from thence is not, the Continuance, but the Removal of it; if this was not the Confequence, that which adds Height to Oppression, would add Strength to the Reafons for continuing it: This Conclusion I confess would prove but little, against Those who have adopted the Principles against which it is levelled, and if an Anfiver to Them merely, had promyted me to enter upon this fhort Enquiry, I should certainly not have objected Confequences which They admit, as an Answer to the Principles They contend for, how fatisfactory foever, this Method of Reasoning may be efteemed by those who very justly think, that the oppressive Confequences of any Dostrine, are of themselves a thorough Refutation of it. But my Defign was deeper, it was not merely to an-fewer, but suppress this System; by exhibiting it to the World; to thew even to Men of the most inferior Understandings, That if in any after Age these enormous Doctrines of Political Ruin should be reduced to Practice, and the Authors of them not be banished the Country, or effectually reftrained from doing more fignal Mischief whilst they are fuffered to continue in it, the Government must either return to its first Principles, or the People be brought to fettled Slavery; which will be demonstrated under the Third Head.

3dly. THAT if in Consequence of this, our Potterity should be so unhappy as to be oppress'd with a dependent corrupt Parliament, Corruption must be diffused amongst the Mass of the People; and consequently, if this Dependency should not be removed their Liberties must be lost.

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TO write tolerably, and declaim well against Corruption, the Iriends of it admit to be an eafy Task; but to stop either the Continuance or the Growth of it, they tell us is really an insuperable Deficulty: By the former Part of this deep Observation, I prefume they mean to contemn the Abilities of those who oppose it; and by the latter, to shew the Absurdity of employing them in vain, to reclaim the People from a Vice that is inseperable from their Nature: I shall only digress into one Remark upon this and then proceed; That if ordinary Talents may appear to Advantage when employ'd in Opposition to this Expedient, it will certainly follow, that meaner Talents yet, are required to govern with it; for as the Proneness of Mankind to be corrupted, removes the Difficulty of corrupting them, the Value of the Bribe, and not the Skill or Address with which it is administer'd will produce the Effect.

TO investigate this Head thoroughly, and preferve Perspicuity, it will be necessary to reduce it to these two Questions;

If. WHETHER the corrupt Dependency of fuch a Parliament, will proceed from the Profligacy and Venality of the People; or this Profligacy and Venality, will devolve upon the People thro' the corrupt Dependency of fuch a Parliament? If the latter,

2dly. WHETHER fuch a Parliament will not only ruin the Conflitation by their Corruption, but destroy the Peoples Virtue, to enjoy the Fruits of that Corruption with Impunity?

THE Imputation of Tautology, will be of the least Moment, when Points of the greatest, are the Subject of Enquiry; that which has been already faid therefore, will be esteemed only in around to the End in View, and not a Reason for declining the Pursuit of it.

THE First Question gives just Occasion to discuss a Point, which bath been constantly innisted upon, and constantly labour'd, viz.

THAT Luxury, and confequently Corruption, begin with the People.

THIS Affertion upon many late Occasions, and in the most August Assimblies of Men, hath been maintained with all imaginable Art; and with so great Success, as to unite a Majority of them, against an ineffectual Design, to remove that pernicious Influence, which hath so long been the Subject of just Complaint; let us therefore examine this Doctrine carefully; not that it descroes our Notice, but because it hath sound the greatest Advocates, and seduced the lovest; whose Theories of Corruption, have been dispersed throughout the Kingdom, as very correct Systems of Government, especially for a Country of Liberty.

I might quote a Thousand approved Authorities to shew, that Luxury, and consequently Corruption, never began with the People; that they have only followed, never set the Example; but I proposed to Reason throughout, and therefore will have Recourse to no Authority.

AS the real Strength of any Country may be truly faid to confift in the Wealth, fo the Security immediately depends upon the Strength of it; and confequently the Security will decrease proportionably, as the Health of it is exhaufted; that Luxury is not only the Bane of that Kind of Induftry, which is one great Source of Wealth, but is also a Means of exhausting it, will hardly be disputed; what Luxury therefore really is, from whence it arises and receives Nourishment, are material Questions; the Reasoning upon which, will properly center in the main Conclusion.

AN unexceptionable Definition of Luxury, is more difficult than necessary; I will therefore give what I esteem to be a plain, rather than a correct one.

NATIONAL Luxury, confifts in that Degree, or that Kind of Expence, which is diffused through all Ranks of Men in any Country; and upon the Whole, is inconfistent with the Lasting Security of the State.

THE Luxury of any private Person, as distinguished from Luxury in general, which is not an improper Distinction, consists in that Kind of Expence, which is either above the Rank he holds in the Nation; or which naturally tends to reduce him lelow it, by impairing his Circumstances, or ruining his Fortune.

THAT the Luxury of the latter, often arises from that of the former, and therefore is not immediately derived from those who rule the State, will be admitted; But that the Luxury of the for-

ener, is always immediately derived from those who Rule the State, may be shewn thus. It is a Self evident Truth, that no Fashion can prevail in any Country, which is not either immediately introduced, or greatly countenanced, by the Government.

IN the same Degree therefore, that any Fastion is patronized by a Government will it be followed, and consequently the Expence of it increased by the Bulk of the People; who, in their Turn, will become as fure a Pattern for an extraordinary Expence of the few, as that of the State was for the common Expence of the many; fince the Affectation of high Appearance and Superior Condition, will as certainly possess a few, to excel the Rest who are in the same Class, as the Authority and Example of Rulers will inspire a whole People. If therefore Luxury according to the above Definitions, should ever run through the Body of the People, and become epidemical; it must arise from the Excess of some Festion, and consequently, the Excess of Expence which attends that Fashion; but the First would be impossible, and the Second avoided, if those who give the Fastier Birth, did not give it Nourishment and Vigour, and did not either form the Delign of extending, or most heartily concur in the Extention of it.

THE Cause that produces any Esset, is generallyable to destroy it; but this is particularly true in the present Instance, because the Creation and the Annihilation of it depends upon one and the same Principle; and if nothing short of Destruction will prevent the Evil, the Fashion being intirely removed, which is intirely in the Power of the Government, the Expense and consequently the Luxury of it cease, upon the same Principle that they commenced;

menced; fo that general univerful Luxury, could no more have got this extensive Feeting than the Fastures from whence it arose could have found Extrince in any Country, without the immediate Attaunce of the Covernment; since the contrary Supposition, would destroy the Principles from whence these Inferences and; but they are undeniable, and therefore can't be avoided if not injustly interi'd.

AS general Luxury therefore must be derived from Fashion, and That Rashion from the Government, it tollows undeniably, that general Luxury cannot begin with the People, but with the Government: and as general Corruption is admitted necessarily to flow from general Luxury, which is proved to be derived from Fashion, which is proved to be derived from Fashion, which is proved to legin with or be advanced by the Government, confequently the Foundation of Corruption must be laid by the Government: The Conclusion in the Strictness of Words, yet goes no further; but if the Principles from whence it is drawn are just, and they were never yet disputed, I have already said enough to consute that which gave Occasion to it; since if a Government was no surther concerned in the Corruption of a People, than to surnish them with the Means of being thoroughly debaucked, it would be a just Conclusion to say, That Corruption dees not begin with the People.

But no Government, that has the Ruin of a Country at Heart will stop here; because, it is not going out to far enough to compass their Aim. A Free People cannot become Volunteers in Slavery; they may follow, but will never lead the Way to general Depravity and Corruption: The next Step

therefore will be to shew, that Corruption must actually be brought upon them by the Government.

AS the Increase of Corruption, must be proportion'd to the Occasions of employing it; and these Occusions, to the Power of those in whose Service it is to be employed, it directly follows, that Corruption cannot become the Genius, or rather the Difference of a Free People, without a common Fund and a common Object; and consequently, that they cannot be corrupted by any Means that are short of universal Influence: With these Advantages, which the Government alone enjoys, Corruption hath both Depth and Compass, and the Majority of a People may by Degrees be bribed out of their Virtue: But in private Life it can only be directed to private Views, that always lie within very narrow Limits; Petty Corruption therefore must be peculiar to a few, who are not under the Influence of those Principles, which must generally prevail in a Country of Liberty. And as the Means of disfusive Corruption, are in the Hands of the Government only, They will naturally be employ'd to advance that Work which Fashion begun; and therefore the Foundation must not only be laid, but the System of Corruption must also be erested by the Government, whose Care it will naturally be to support it; fince if this be neglected, there will be some Danger of its falling, and crushing the Builders to Pieces: for the Weight of it will with Difficulty be born, unless the People are extremely well paid for suftaining it. Unless therefore we can suppose that the Leaders of a State raised up Corruption in Order to fall by it themselves, and not reduce the Pcople, they will certainly use all contistent Means, to soiden the Bottom on which it stands.

THE Manner in which Sentiments of this Kind, and the Confequences drawn from them are generally opposed, will engage our Attention for a Moment; for they comist of Arts, which though greatly subservient to the most exalted Vice, yet have so near an Affinity with the opposite Virtue, that many have actually mistaken the several Phrases of Speech, by the Assistance of which Corruption is most effectually defended, for a Detestation of it; here lies the Fraud.

IF Corruptions in the State are loudly complained of, the Corruptions of the People are urged against the Complainants; and altho' it be frankly acknowledged, that the Evil which is fought to be redressed deferves redressing; yet — Corruption begins with Them; They are the Source of it, and till their Luxury is reduced their Necessities or their Crimes will always expose them to the Influence of it; the Teople therefore and not their Representatives, are the Enemies the Constitution hath to sear: And thus Crimes that are actually imposed upon a whole People, serve equally to aggravate their Guilt, and palliate the Conduct of their Betrayers.

THE Defects of such contemptible Arts, being fupplied by the Number of these, who are supported by them, an imaginary Virtue is casily assumed; and many are taught to believe, that the Vices of the People are the immediate Cause of their Corruption, and not the Bribes that feed it.

THE Difference between the Opinion of those who make these Complaints, and of those whose Business it is to slifte them, indeed is very wide,

but for very obvious Reasons; the one mean to destroy Corruption, by cutting off the Communication between the Fountain of the Legislature, and one of its Branches; and the other to support it, by institting that the Spring lies lower, and therefore miraculously runs upwards.

THEY illustrate this Reasoning with a particular Instance. If the Peoples Votes can't be had without being bought, must not the Seat that is purchased with them, be put up to Sale? And is not the Peoples Corruption the Cause, and not the Effect of this Sale. Sufficient has been said already to expose the Folly of this little Artifice; the Vickedness of it may easily undergo the same Fate.

IF the Genealogy of Corruption, has been clearly made out already, the Enquiry in Fact will only be, whether the Offspring of it can have a different Defent; but the apparent Absurdity of this will not prevent my pursuing it; because I know it has been thought a very important Objection to the Honesty of the People, and to the Impartiality of those who espouse their Interest, I will therefore treat it seriously.

THE Observations already made will warrant these, that the Morals of a whole People cannot be thoroughly perverted, till every Prejudice against Vice is removed, and the Distinctions mentioned in the former Part of this Treatise are imposed; that till the Heart is thus cleared, the Space in which Corruption is to move, will not be extensive enough to answer the important Ends of its Institution.

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IF therefore this Inflance is brought to prove, as it certainly is, that without the Affiffance of the e Means, universal Proflitution, may prevail, the Wickedness is countenanced by nothing but the Folly of it.

THE Fact without Doubt proves the Morals of the Receivers to be corrupt, but the disadvantagious Conclusion deduced from thence, is too shallow to deceive the Meanest of them; fince it is absolutely filent about the Cause of this Infamy; which must have existed before the Bribe could with Safety be offered, or with Readiness received; and confequently, general Corruption must first have been recommended, if not established by Authority; or else, which is the only Alternative; it must have been originally lodged by the Author of Nature, in the Heart of Man, for this great and good Purpole: To reason therefore against this Suppofition, would confirm the Indignity it offers to human Nature. But from what has been already observed, there is no Necessity to encounter an Affertion, that reflects so much Dishonour both upon God and Man; fince the Mediums through which this Evil is conveyed and spread amongst the People, have been diffinctly shewn, and the Evil itself traced to the Source; which appears to lie a little bigher, than is suggested in the First Assertion, concerning the Luxury and Corruption of the People.

BUT does the *Practice* of that which clears up the Point I am contending for, prove at once the *Innocence* of *Him* who beguiles, and the Guilt of the Person beguiled? Is not this Bribe one of the Causes, tending to diffuse that Venality, the Spring

of which is the Subject of the present Question? And will not therefore this lead us naturally to consider under the Second Question the Effect that it produces?

2 dly. WHETHER fuch a Parliament will not only ruin the Conflitution by their Corruption, but defined the Peoples Virtue to enjoy the Fruits of that Corruption with impunity?

AS a dependent corrupt Parliament, must needs be composed of the most profligate Set of Men, that ever claimed the Injumy of betraying a Free People, They will unavoidably be influenced by Corruption in the following Proportions; which will strictly hold with Regard to Their Conduct in Parliament.

ACCORDING to the Advantage arising from each Man's Dependency, will be his Obligation to regard the Publick Good; the Confideration of which, will be proportionably leffen'd, as the Gain that arises from the Diffegard of it is increased; and consequently, this Difregard will increase, in the same Proportion with the Interest arising from his Dependency; a Majority therefore in both Houses of Parliament, under this almighty Influence, must not only endanger the Constitution by Their Corruption, but effectually depress, if not wholly destroy the Peoples Virtue, to enjoy the Fruits of that Corruption with Impunity. The former Part of this Conclusion, with Regard to the Danger of the Constitution, necessarily follows; but to strengthen it yet, by enforcing the latter, which concerns our last Stake, it will not be improper to deduce it through another Medium

I have offered general Observations, to prove and therefore am now at Liberty to affert, that a corrupt Dependency, would be as little endured by a virtuous Parliament as a virtuous People; fince the one could have no Motive to be under the Influence, nor the other to submit to the Consequence of it; it is certain therefore, that the Virtue of the People which is the Foundation of Their Liberty, must be removed, before the corrupt Dependency of their Representatives, can be successfully directed to those Ends, for which it is wickedly created.

THF. dead Part of the Weight, with which the Virtue of a People is depressed, is Simple Corruption: But as the Application can only be occasional, so the Influence of it, cannot be uniform; especially upon Men who have any Prejudices remaining, in Favour of Virtue and Liberty.

AS the End therefore to be pursued by Him, who should preside in such a Parliament cannot be compassed by an Imposition which will only stagger, not destroy the Morals of a whole People; the Influence which Corruption wants, the Customs and Fashions of the Times must give: In Aid of which, the following Arts must be practised.

excess of Indifference concerning the Conduct or Confequence of Publick Affairs, must be propagated throughout the Kingdom, as a Proof of Mens steady Application to their own; and confequently, a total Ignorance of what passes in the State, for Demonstration of perfect Knowledge in that which immediately concern Themselves. Those, whose imputed Righteousness, and sacred Characters quality them for this exemplary Office, must be

fet apart to invent Diffinctions which no Man understands, and afterwards adjust them to the Perversion of such as are intelligible to all Men. By the Help of these Distinctions, the Guilt of Corruption must be removed, the Usefulness and Innocence of Dependency demonstrated; and an implicit Belief in the State, shewn to be an infalible Proof of the Peoples Orthodoxy in the Church.

AN utter Contempt of Publick Spirit, Love of Country, and a Difregard of Thoje who profess them, must be set up at once as Marks of the bigheth Loyalty, and the first Breeding, and sanstified by the most distinguished and eminent Examples: Conformity with these, must be recommended and established; and the Calmuess with which a Man is able to converse, upon the impending Rum of his Country, or the Conduct of Him who may have the Honour to project it, as a Proof of fuch Conformity: To enforce this, it must be taught, that Virtue is only a Theme for Conversation, and Interest the Principle of Action; That all Disputes concerning Publick Affairs, are a Contention for Power, and not about the Abuse of it, and therefore, that an Opposition to the worst of Ministers, is only an Attempt to Supplant Him and excel his werst Crimes.

IF there are any who doubt the Expediency of this Method, to supply the little Defects of Corruption, and consummate the Debauchery of the People, they will suffer me to ask them the following. Questions.

IF They who are in high Life, contemn the Principles and renounce the Practice, which there fraudulent Arts are introduced to explode; if Men of

this superior Condition, are infamous to Excess, yet everly treated by all Men, and ardently loved by many, will their Conduct be no Precedents to Men of inferior Condition, who properly speaking only fild it to better Judges? Shall the Peoples Obe-dience to higher Powers in all other Instances, be a Mark of their Duty, and yet in this of their Shame? Shall that Crime, which tends to unbrace the best Constitution of Government in the World, be talk'd of with Pleafantry or Indifference in the Course of an casy Conversation, and yet not be a fuitable Example for Crimes of less Consequence? Shall the little Necessitous Villain, dream of wearing the Badge of Infamy, whilst the Great the Important Villain wears that of Honour? Shall this puisny Criminal dread Vengeance, whilst the other escapes it, and is forgiven, nay applauded, for the most Crying Sin, that ever bent the Neck, or broke the Heart, of the Freest and Bravest of Mankind? Shall Corruption be the only Expedient of Government, and yet the Infamy lie wholly upon Those, who can be only Sufferers in the Calamity of it? and shall Honefty yet be expected in the People, when Those who Govern, and Those who Teach Them, have thus banished the Distinction between l'irtue and Vice?

I hope my Warmth has not led me so far from my Subject, as to make it improper for me to refume the Thread of it here; and draw it to the sollowing Conclusions; which naturally arise from the former.

1st. THAT although the whole Fund of Honestry, which for 10 many Ages hath been the Support of our Liberties, is inexhaustible; and in the Hours of Silence and Retirement, will certainly raise raile Reflections sufficiently to torture the most profligate, yet These are too faint, when the Spirit of Virtue is gone, to stand before a Deluge of Corruption: The Dregs of Virtue, are rather of Use to serment and instance the Spirit of Vice.

2dly. AS the Morals therefore of a whole People must be thus relaxed, before they can approach towards Slavery; so if this Scheme which alone can reduce Them to it, should in any after Age be projected by one, who should be able to buy up the Peoples Virtue with Their own Money, the warmest Scason must then be taken to cultivate and revive the Principles of it; since that alone can enable Them to regain their former Vigour; and bear the fair Fruit of Liberty: But for the Reasons already given, this Effect cannot be produced, till the Cause of their Decay, which is a corrupt dependent Parliament, be utterly eradicated; or the baneful Influence of it wholly witheld. It follows therefore,

3dly. THAT a dependent Parliament must not only ruin the Constitution by their Corruption, but destroy the Peoples Virtue to enjoy the Fruits of that Corruption with Impunity: And Thus will the Possibility of restoring Their Liberties he taken away, at the same Time that Their Constitution is destroyed; consequently,

4thly, TO prevent the corrupt Dependency of Parhament, is previous to all other Confiderations that are of a political Kind, and is therefore the previous Question in Politicks.

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